# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG & COURIER

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WM. H. WHEELER. | JOHN B. LYNDE.



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The North Carmel, via. Hermon stage arrives and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The mails to Brownville, via. Bradford, to Athens, via. Dexter; and to Greenville, are tri-weekly.

Those to Brownville, &c., and to Greenville leave here Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return on the alternate days.

That to Athens, via. Dexter, leaves here Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The other mails are daily.

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| North Carmel, via Hermon, | Tri-Weekly, | Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, | 7 A. M. |
| Greenville, via Monson, | Tri-Weekly, | Monday, Wednesday and Friday, | 7 A. M. |
| Brownville, via Bradford, | Tri-Weekly, | Monday, Wednesday and Friday, | 7 A. M. |
| Athens, via Dexter, | Tri-Weekly, | Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, | 7 A. M. |
| Upper Stillwater, | Daily, | | 6 A. M. |
| Orono, Stillwater, | Daily, | | 6 A. M. |
| Costine and Orono, | Daily, | | 6 A. M. |
| Hampden, | Daily, | | 6 P. M. |
| Hermon, | Daily, | | 6 P. M. |
| Etna, | Daily, | | 6 P. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 8 A. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 1 P. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 6 P. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 8 P. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 9½ A. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 9½ A. M. |
| Bangor, | Daily, | | 9½ A

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

# Whig and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1858.

THE CIRCULATION

OF THE WHIG AND COURIER

IS NEARLY

DOUBLE

That of any other Daily Paper in Maine, East of Portland

Daily established 1834—Weekly 1815

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## Governor Morrill's Inaugural Address.

We present to day the Inaugural Address of Governor Morrill, delivered to the Legislature yesterday (Friday) forenoon. We have space but for brief comment.

The various topics considered are treated with ability and comprehensiveness which we trust may sustain the high reputation of our new Chief Magistrate.

He devotes considerable space to the subject of the financial difficulties and the consequent depression in business which affect our State in common with the whole country. In connection with this he alludes to the bank and currency questions—and although not a tributing their aversion of the times exclusively, or even chiefly, to the fluctuations in bank discounts or to a redundancy of paper money, he suggests a prohibition of small bills—if it could be effected in concert with other New England States—as a measure calculated to retain specie in more general circulation. He also considers there may be defects in our banking system which require to be remedied, for the more perfect security of the public. Also that the banks should be required upon their part to keep within their capacity of turning their effects into specie as fast as to meet any possible demands from their bills. He deprecates the tendency to multiply the number of banks.

The subject of the natural resources of our State and its capacity for agriculture, commerce and navigation and for manufacturing operations is strongly set forth—and the duty of developing our resources, especially by opening to market the fertile lands in the northern portions of the State—in the Aroostook country in particular—is urged upon the attention of the people and the Legislature. He will says that the subject should be considered in a spirit of enlightened liberality.

The duty of taking care that the standard of intelligence among the people is not reduced by a neglect of the great cause of education is earnestly presented, as the importance of the subject demands. In this connection the attention of the Legislature is called to the subject of a Normal School for teachers.

The condition of the State Prison and the Asylum for the Insane, and the subject of the Militia system and the Finances of the State, are then succinctly but comprehensively treated.

The question of legislation in regard to the liquor traffic is considered at some length, and in favor of an effective law for its restraint or prohibition. He concedes that there may be in congressional legislation upon this subject—able to reach again not the cause of intemperance but believes that with a general feeling among the people that this is productive of more evil than good, the time is favorable to calm deliberation and united efforts, and hopes that a common basis of action may be found on which all intelligent and well disposed men may unite. The most effective law, he says, is not always the most expedient.

The close of the Address is devoted to the consideration of the important and vital issues now agitated in our national politics. The Governor gives a clear and admirably condensed view of the radical difference between the principles of the two great parties, in regard to the theory of our government, and the interpretation of the constitution as bearing upon the vital question of human rights and human liberty. He avows that the Democratic party has attempted a revolution in every department of the government, and an entire change in the time honored constructions of the Constitution—and says it is for the people to determine whether this revolution in the government, against old Republican doctrines, shall be consummated.

We commend the Address to an attentive and thoughtful perusal.

## LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

[For our summary of Legislative proceedings, now and hereafter, we give credit to the full and able reports of the Tri-weekly Journal and Age. Whoever desires to read the debates in full, should subscribe for one or both of those papers]

The names of the officers of the two branches elected on Wednesday, have been given in a letter from Augusta. They were all elected by the full Republican vote.

The following are the remarks of Mr Scammon on accepting the office of President of the Senate:

SENATORS, for a honorable expression of your confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, let me address you my most cordial acknowledgments. I accept the trust, fearful as I am of my ability to discharge the responsible and at times difficult duties of the position, with full hope that I may be guided by a small degree upon your generous co-operation and indulgence.

I believe as Judicial government has assumed the duties of its office, and an unbiased, a high, and a single eye to the policy we have pursued, the laws we have enacted, and the fidelity with which we discharge the functions of our office.

Prompt and energetic action is imperatively demanded of us so that our off fellow labors may be brought to a close at an early day. And may all our legislation for the remainder of our term of service be such as may tend to develope the resources of our State, and grow up and strengthen the good welfare of all our people, and shed peace and happiness around our domestic affairs.

An order passed inviting the clergymen of Augusta and H Lowell to officiate as chaplains.

The Senatorial votes were referred to a select committee, consisting of Senators Woodbury, Jones, Herbert, McClinsky, Connor, Stinchfield and Goddard.

A memorial from the Eighth Senatorial District was presented against the right of Mr. McCluskey to hold the seat from that district. Referred to Committee on Senatorial votes.

The votes for Governor were referred to a special committee.

In the House, the election of officers took place as heretofore stated.

Mr Drummond Speaker elect, accepted the position with the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—You will accept my grateful thanks for the honorable trust the position of our partiality has assigned me. I enter upon the duties with much distrust, from my limited knowledge of parliamentary rules, and my brief experience as a legislator.

While I shall endeavor to the utmost of my ability to reflect your will, that will be best observed by a steady adherence to those rules which long usage has found to promote dispatch, prevent too hasty legislation and protect the rights of minorities. In my efforts to accomplish this I shall rely on your forbearance and assistance. And allow me gentlemen, to express the confident hope that we may have a short, useful, and harmonious session.

## LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

Reported for the Whig and Courier

### Supreme Judicial Court.

HATHAWAY, J, presiding.

January 8,

Michael J Kirley vs. Zabina L. Bragdon—Verdict for Plff 39 9

ON TRIAL

David B Doane vs Joseph Libbey. On account annexed, Plff claims the goods sold under mortgage from D Oakes and possession of the goods sold. Dft claims that the goods sold belonged to Oakes against whom he filed an account in set off.

Ingersoll for Plff. Paine for Dft.

MR EDITOR:—By what authority does the Hallowell Banco in attempting to correct J P S call 16 skillings a Mark Banco. In Hamburg we call 16 skillings a Mark Courant, which is quite different from the Mark Banco, Will Hill please explain again.

A HAMBURGER.

Keep up the fire, gentlemen—we *mark* the result—when you arrive at one.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—Mrs Margaret Noonan, an Irish woman on Grove street in this city, has attained to the mature age of 131 years—she was born in Cork Ireland. Her eyesight is still good, and she is able to be about daily.

Mr Cooch who is so handsomely elected to succeed Mr Banks, as representative in Congress from Massachusetts, is a native of Maine having been born in Wells in 1820—He graduated at Bowdoin College, studied law in Portland, and commenced the practice of law in this city, about twelve years since from which place he soon removed to Boston.—*Union*

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT GRAND FALLS NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are informed that a Wire Suspension Bridge across the river St John, at the Grand Falls, is in process of erection, and is so far completed that foot passengers can cross in safety. We understand the bridge is being built by the Provincial Government and will be completed next season.—It is built just below the upper and principal Falls and will undoubtedly afford a fine view of them.—*Pioneer*

THE KING OF THE SHIP BUILDERS.—Our townsman Johnson Rideout, Esq., unless we greatly mistake, has built more vessels in number as well as more tonnage than any other man in Maine, perhaps in New England. By reference to the custom House records, it appears that Mr Rideout built his first vessel in 1823—a brig of some 260 tons—and from that time to the present he has built from one to four vessels a year until now he has upon the stocks his 65th vessel. These vessels have varied in size from 100 to 1400 tons. Below we give a list of the names and dimensions of the several vessels built, showing a total on the present time of 41 ships 3 barques 10 brigs 1 schooner and 7 steamers making a grand total of 65 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 46 639 o s 16 95! At $60 per ton ready for sea—not a high average—these vessels would amount to $2 798 340.—*Bath Organ*

A NEW COUNTY OFFICER.—The Democratic party has conferred a new construction on the law in relation to the election to that office, refused to vacate his seat until May next, and when the County Commissioners met last week for the purpose of counting the votes for the new officer, he resisted them. A correspondent of the Advertiser says that the main points were that the County Commissioner had no legal right to count the votes, because the meeting in December was not the meeting alluded to in the Statute and that the Clerks of the several towns and plantations were not legally required to make returns of the votes for Register until the next regular *legal* meeting after the September election. Notwithstanding the opposition, however, the Commissioner counted the votes for Register, and find that Mr Chase, Republican has been elected by nearly 600 majority. The Register was to be qualified and take his office on Monday, the 4th of January.

THE DAVENPORT BOYS have been performing their feats in Portland—alleged to be manifestations of spiritualism. But their claims in this respect do not appear to be allowed. The Advertiser of the 7th says:

Among the many fraudulent manifestations attributed to spirits, and called spiritual manifestations, we think should be classed the exhibitions made by the Davenport Boys, now in this city. We are assured by those who have investigated the matter that the manager of this show, who assumes that the exhibition is controlled by the spirit of John King, is not countenanced by the honest and enlightened believers in spiritualism among our citizens.

Yesterday afternoon on conditions previously agreed upon, a party of ladies and gentlemen met to test the performances. John King the assumed spirit had fixed his own terms but when the time came no performance took place proving that the so called spirit was unmindful of his word. On consultation it was the opinion of a very large majority that the managers and boys were guilty of gross fraud and deception.

LARGE YIELD IN AROOSTOOK.—Mr L Pratt, a citizen of Weston, Aroostook Co, raised the past season, thirty eight bushels of wheat on one acre of new land.

The wheat is of the white bald variety, and of superior quality. Amount of seed sown—one bushel and a half—time of sowing, May 29th.

ACCIDENT IN SOUTH THOMASTON.—Mr Johnson Libury, while felling trees in the woods was struck by the butt of a falling tree, pinioned to the ground breaking his legs and ankle. He succeeded in clearing himself by cutting off his boots.—*Thomaston Journal.*

A SAW MILL, with machinery for sawing shingles attached, belonging to Mr Henry Pierce of Acton was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last.

## Governor's Inaugural Address.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,*
*and of the House of Representatives*

We have assembled, in obedience to the will of the people intrusted with high responsibilities and duties. Acknowledging our mortal accountability to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and conscious that in His hands are the destinies of nations may we fervently hope to be guided by His wisdom, that we may perform our duties aright, and thereby promote the general welfare.

### The Financial Embarrassments of the State and Country—The Banking System.

The State is necessarily involved in the general financial embarrassment under which the nation is suffering. Although happily free from any great national calamity, and blessed with all the elements of prosperity, a general and wide spread derangement prevails, producing a revolution in all the departments of business and enterprise throughout the country—a revolution which not only prostrates the most accredited houses and moneyed institutions but, in its comprehensive sweep has touched the springs of labor paralyzed the activities of ordinary pursuits and leaving thousands of our fellowmen dependent upon their labor, without employment and the means of support and presenting the anomalous spectacle of want and distress in a nation blessed with unexampled general prosperity and wholly free from any great public calamity.

With no desire to exaggerate the public distress, and with no purpose of an extended discussion of the causes which have been productive of the present condition of affairs it is important that these causes should be rightly apprehended and noted to enable us to draw from them the practical duties of the present and the future.

The crisis in which the country is involved is not altogether unlooked for, or unnatural. Panics and revulsions have occurred in the commercial world with nearly each successive generation during the last two hundred years. There have been repeated days of adversity, and men have not considered. The law of compensation seems not to apply here as elsewhere. The oft recurring disasters in commerce embarrassments in trade distress in business have not served to inculcate that measure of wisdom essential to a renovation of the pernicious business systems which prevail, and necessary to prevent a recurrence of similar periods of panic and revulsion.

A variety of causes have undoubtedly contributed to the present embarrassed condition in the monetary and business affairs of the country. A general statement embracing many of them, is that which attributes it in a great measure to over action in all the departments of business and enterprise and extravagance of expenditure in both public and private affairs. The incentives to this public and private excess are numerous and strong general and special.

The American mind acts perpetually under an intense sentiment of national pride. If our example may be said to inspire the democracy of other nations with the loft aspirations in respect to the mission of the model republic. It is equally true that our own people share in the inspiration. Its physical nature and position, and its advancement in all the elements of natural power and greatness are equally inspiring its territory already embracing one tenth of the habitable globe from thirteen feeble colonies having increased to thirty independent State sovereignties and still growing in rapid succession. Its agriculture rewarding the husbandman with marvellous abundance. Its commerce having already placed it in the first rank of commercial nations its railroads intersecting the country at all points and involving the outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars. Its manufactures and mechanic arts having reached the point of successful competition with the oldest nations. These serve perpetually to stimulate the people and to beget in them a spirit of restless enterprise and of extreme activity.

The overpowering national impulse finds its grati cation also in corresponding private and social *displays*—in elegant mansions costly furniture splendid equipage and elevated living as taken on them no questions in character of indulgence in more trappings and thus the habits of domestic and social life become changed from those of simplicity to the use of extravagance. Considering the general tendency to excess the absence of all positive restraints, it cloaks the wonder is not that derangement and embarrassment happen to the individual and the community but that they do not come with greater frequency. The nation needs the restraints of the check, not the incentives of the spur to its aspirations and endeavors.

To what extent the currency of the country has contributed to the present condition of affairs therein is every variety and shade of opinion. The Banks practically under our system furnish the almost exclusive currency for the people.

Not only does the merits of a system which so universally prevails and with which this State is connected through its own banking institutions and which renders any attempt at radical change at once difficult if not impracticable—it is much at least should be considered when there are not defects in it which the public security demand should be provided for.

One important objection to a paper currency is supposed to exist in its liability to sudden expansions and contractions to the prejudice of the business of the community and affecting the value of the property and productions of the country by affecting the measure of value, by the enlargement of it to day and the diminution of it to-morrow. Perfect uniformity in any currency, is unattainable yet that which approaches near est a specie currency is most likely to be uniform. As the circulation of the Banks throughout the country is now small, and the influx of specie large the present may be regarded as a favorable opportunity for some prospective measure designed to retain specie in more general circulation. This object might be obtained and the circulation of the precious metals among the people in ordinary business avoided for by prohibiting the circulation of small bills. Whether this method is not practicable especially in concert with other States in New England I submit to your careful consideration.

The belief is general that the banking system in this country is not as perfect as it ought to be and as the interests of the people require. The generally conceded fact that these institutions by their alternate expansions and contractions have contributed to the present financial derangement together with their inability to meet their own promises to pay, when the crisis came in conclusive evidence both of radical defect in the system and of its injurious character. Bank notes are a mere contrivance to effect some of the purposes of money, their value consists in their promises to pay a certain amount of money and that the persons among whom they circulate believe these promises will be kept. The character of the bank like that of the merchant will depend upon its positive ability to perform its promises. It does not necessarily follow that no issue ought to be made beyond the reserve of specie retained in hand. The very purpose of the bank is to make other descriptions of property serve to a certain extent the purpose of specie. But what should be demanded of the banks and they should be put upon such footing as to require it is that while the banker may be permitted so to manage as to have the least practicable amount of specie lying idle with largest practicable circulation he should be held upon his peril to keep within his capacity of turning his effects into specie so rapidly as to meet any possible demands from the bills. Any system which does not absolute require this much and any practice of the banks which puts it beyond their power to perform this much, is deemed to be wholly wrong and unsafe. There should be no contingency where this rule should be relaxed. As much is implied in the duties of the bank to the public and as much is demanded by the safety of the public. A suspension of specie payments by the banks, is either a violent implication upon the system or upon its management.

The multiplicity of banks in the State is an evil and a spirit of rivalry among banks is prominent evil. The legitimate purpose of banking is to facilitate the business of the community.—Banks should be located with strict reference to actual business wants. Where such wants are fully met by one bank, another should not be created. Experience has shown that competition between small banks leads to the encouragement of a class of paper not contemplated by the laws.

It is not understood that the temporary inability of our banks to make specie payments results from any want of ultimate ability to discharge all their liabilities. Nor is there just apprehension of their soundness and the security of the public as connected with them. On the contrary, they have maintained their credit with commendable promptitude during the prevalence of severest revulsion.

Your judgment is invited to the consideration of the question whether any measures are necessary to prevent a recurrence of bank suspensions, and to provide against the effects upon the country consequent thereon.

Whatever checks or restraints you may think proper to throw around the system to protect the community against injurious influences from that quarter, for the future. If it be found that, to a great extent the present prostrate condition of the business of the country, and the apparent scarcity of money is attributable to extravagance of investment and individual extravagance—in vestment which has made no adequate return, and extravagance beyond the income—then it is obvious that the remedy the case admits of and requires for permanent relief is retrenchment and economy of investment and economy of expenditure in all departments, public and private individual and personal—an economy which shall criticise the fitness of the smallest item of outlay and force within the narrowest limits both public and private disbursements. Embarrassment has not come because the sources of wealth are not abundant both in the bounties of nature and the creative art of our people but simply because we have not *accumulated by frugality*.

It is not too much to add that the economy of living a real virtue, is too little understood and practiced by all classes among us, and that we are not in our habits and tastes sufficiently American but in these defer to foreign customs and unwisely and unpatriotically prefer the imported fabric and production to those of American skill and labor.

### A Short Session Recommended.

The public laws having undergone a thorough consolidation under the observation of the last Legislature, and thereby superseding any supposed necessity for general legislation at present and the probability of small demand for special legislation from general prostration of business, would seem to authorize the hope that with a determination form d at the outset and acted upon persistently, the needful business of the session may be transacted in less time than is usual. Over legislation is an evil, frequent changes and amendments of the laws an impolitic and unwise policy to certainly, the stability of the laws is of the utmost importance. It is only when, no regarded that a presumptive knowledge of the laws is not an absurdity.

In the furtherance of these views and in the practice of that state economy which is especially due at this time towards the people we respectfully let us carefully refrain from all measures not clearly demanded and let whatever is required be dispatched with that promptitude which shall exhibit a spirit of generous devotion to the public weal.

### The Advantages and the Prospects of our State.

With States as with individuals, uninterrupted prosperity is not to be expected yet it is believed that the retrospect of the brief history of our State affords most gratifying evidence of public prosperity and holds out to the future cheering prospects of coming advancement in all the essential elements of a great commonwealth.

With the increase of our population and the progression of settlements under the encouragement of a liberal policy adopted by the Legislature manufactures have sprung up in the State and have become a successful and permanent branch of the business of our people.

The enterprise of our people keeping pace with the general movements which have prevailed throughout the country for improvements in the means of intercommunication, has led to the construction of lines of railway which in many of the affordable facilities for the rapid intercourse of our people and serve to develope the natural resources of the State and stimulate to increased activity its enterprise and industry. Even put us in direct and easy communication with the more remote parts of the country and afford also facilities for the most extended internal and external commerce of the State by their extension into Canada and connection with the railways of that country.

Favored by the natural advantages of our extended sea coast affording safe and commodious harbors our citizens have with characteristic energy engaged in commerce navigation and the fisheries. Maine furnishes annually more of the tonnage which constitutes the aggregate of the merchant marine of the nation than any one of her sister States—is second to only of those States in the amount of her tonnage employed in the coastwise trade and to one only in the extent of her fisheries. While her agriculture and mechanic interests have greatly increased and the moral, social and intellectual condition of the people have received corresponding attention.

It is believed the natural capabilities of the State are favorable to the highest advancement in all the elements of a prosperous commonwealth. Its advantages for commerce through its extended sea coast capacious and safe harbors, its rivers and valleys. Its inexhaustible water falls afford a cheap and constant power sufficient for all the needful machinery of the nation. Its forests afford lucrative employment for a numerous class of hardy sons and furnish a large item for exportation and will continue to be an unfailing source of wealth not easily overestimated for its important aid to the labor and enterprise of the State.

It has also vast agricultural resources. If its soil is not equal in fertility to the valley of the Mississippi it is, in great part superior to most of the New England States in this respect and it is believed that the faithful husbandman has here never failed of his due reward.

Upon an intelligent review of its physical position capabilities and natural advantages there is no reason for replying that it has not blander skies and more fertile soil.

Its unrivalled advantages for commerce and navigation, manufactures and mechanic arts more than counterbalance any supposed disparity in these aspects. If in the future the State loiters in the rear of her sister States in that grand march of progress and advancement which the nation is making to the highest achievement physical and moral rest assured the fault is our own.

A State regarded as a permanent habitation for man and as a theatre also for the development of his moral and intellectual powers is not to be determined wholly or in chief by the fertility of the soil. The advantages of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts and of great importance to the general prosperity and elevation of a people.

These remarks are suggested by the apprehension of a growing disposition among our people to undervalue their privileges and advantages and to abandon them for what are regarded fairer prospects elsewhere. No to institute invidious comparisons between any portions of our widely extended and greatly diversified country the assertion may be ventured that, amid the rush and agitation of elements, harmonious and inharmonious the infinite commingling of a free and active and the controlling forces under and by which American society is driven onward particular at those points where the ceaseless tide of foreign emigration flows, nowhere can a home be found where the blessings of health comfort and competence, and privileges, social moral and intellectual abound more than here. Above all, our people should cherish a sentiment for New England homes based upon an intelligent appreciation of the privileges and peculiarities in which we differ as well as the great privileges of citizenship possessed in common with the nation.

### Agriculture.

The importance and necessity of Agriculture to a State is universally conceded. It is, and must ever continue to be the great leading interest of our people. While manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts have their important parts as branches of public industry, agriculture lies at the foundation of all. Unlike those countries where the land is held by a few proprietors and its principally occupied in large tracts by tenants who quite yet it by labor, having no interest in the soil here the land is owned by those who till it on their own account in comparatively small farms, and who drawing their support from sources independent of the fluctuations of trade and the favors of government, constitute at once a reliable and important portion of the community.

The progress of agriculture in this State has not kept pace with the skill and improvements displayed in other departments of industry, a variety of causes have contributed to the general apathy upon the subject not necessary here to notice. A more hopeful sentiment is beginning to prevail. Societies under the patronage of the State, have been formed for the promotion of general agriculture and its bounty has been granted to these Societies and it is believed that they are exerting a salutary influence. A State Board of Agriculture has also been organized under the act of 1856 Its existence is too brief and its field of operations and observation too limited to date since what may be the extent of its future usefulness.

Much good may be anticipated from the annual investigation of subjects of agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects, and from the publication of the results of these investigations for the general information of the agricultural state of the State. Much useful and important information may be furnished through the report of the Secretary of the Board whose duty it is to publish a detailed report of the doings of the Board together with a digest of the several agricultural and horticultural societies, and of such statistics as he may be able to collect with such recommendations and suggestions as the interests of agriculture may require. This Report will be laid before you.

### The Aroostook Country.

Intimately connected with this subject, having the most important bearing upon the growth and prosperity of the State is the settlement of our territory with intelligent and industrious citizens. The Aroostook country by far the most fertile of our lands makes slow and imperfect progress in settlements owing to want of facilities for transportation and intercommunication. If any method can be devised by which an object so desirable can be promoted it would be for the highest interest of the State at once to embrace it. It has ever been regarded an object for the deepest solicitude and the Legislature has from time to time appropriated means for the construction of roads for this purpose. These are necessarily imperfect and compared with modern modes of transportation unsatisfactory.

I invite your careful consideration of this whole subject in a spirit of enlightened liberality and cannot too urgently press it upon your attention.

### Education.

The Constitution declares that "a general diffusion of the advantages of education is essential to the promotion of the rights and liberties of the people" and it enjoins upon the Legislature the duty of requiring of the several towns and cities suitable provision for the support of public schools, and also requires the endowment of colleges and academies. Here is a recognition of the maxim that a Republican government must rest on the intelligence of the people.

Education intellectual and moral culture for all was ordained as the means for the establishment and support of civil and religious liberty. Central with our political forms of government, was the establishment of a system of common schools. Bountifully provided for as the first care of the State watched over with paternal solicitude and sustained by an unbounded munificence it has come down to us. It lies at the basis of the State's deepest concerns, as common to all, and as the broad foundation of all other institutions of learning and which it may claim your first attention. It should not be forgotten that at the genius of our government is equally the fostering parent of the college and the academy, into which from the common school those who are prompted by an innate ambition to excel in the higher walks of education may go and there qualify themselves for successful competition for the highest prizes of the State.

The times will not admit of reduction in the general standard of intelligence among the people. We are indebted to the intelligence, high culture and strong virtue of the original settlers for our institutions. To maintain the splendid superstructure of civil and religious liberty which has been built upon the foundations laid by those who originally came here with motives of the highest social, political and moral character, against the jarring influences which have sadded as well as the general demoralization of the nation, popular education should be amply provided for and a high standard of intelligence secured. Notwithstanding the severity of the times and the necessity of the practice of a rigid economy in public and private expenditures I deem it worthy of some consideration whether the interests of the common schools do not demand the establishment of a school for the qualification of teachers. It is quite apparent from the legislation of the past few years that the people of the State, in the bounty of its bounties, have a partiality for these schools.

If this seem wise, it should continue it will be found necessary to provide for a supply of teachers which here also has been sent out from the academies. For information as to the actual condition and wants of the system of common schools, you are referred to the report of the Superintendent which will be laid before you.

### The Land Office.

O' the operations of the Land Office a detailed statement will be found in the report of the Land Agent, and I am not aware that any new legislation for material changes in the present system will be called for.

### The State Prison.

Your early attention is invited to the affairs of the Prison at Thomaston. Its crowded condition renders some extraordinary or extension in its internal arrangements necessary to accommodate the present inmates and to anticipate further accumulations. The State prison is one hundred and eight cells. There are now one hundred and three inmates a portion of which occupy apartments intended and required for the sick. So no alteration of the work shops is required also to enable the Warden to employ the inmates to advantage. Some of these necessities a appropriation will be required.

### Insane Asylum and Reform School.

The reports from the Trustees and Superintendents of the Insane Asylum and Reform School will inform you as to the condition management and necessities. They exist upon the bounties of the State and make constant appeals to its liberality for support. Too high a tribute cannot be paid upon our charitable and reformatory institutions. I commend them to the care of the Legislature.

### Claims on the General Government.

The State has still unsettled claims upon the general government for balances of interest upon advances made on the protection of the North Eastern territory for expenses of Commissioners to ascertain the rights of settlers in the late disputed territory entitled to land claims under the treaty of Washington for value of lands set off to settlers under the treaty. You may learn the nature and extent of these claims from the report of the Agent and Counsel engaged in presenting the same which will be laid before you. Any special action on this subject is referred to your judgment.

### The Militia.

The constitution of the United States contemplates an organized armed and disciplined militia in the several States to be officered and trained by their authority and according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The State constitution declares that no person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty five excepting quakers and shakers, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court ministers of the gospel and officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged shall be exempt from the performance of military duty unless he shall pay an equivalent to be fixed by law.

The duty of providing for a well regulated militia imposes upon the State by the constitution and laws of the United States recognizing this obligation the State constitution exacts military service or an equivalent of a certain description of its citizens.

It does not seem to be contemplated that the whole class of persons upon whom military service is thus imposed will, in time of peace, be required to perform active duty but may be exempt therefrom by payment of an equivalent. Such are the habits of our people and the position of the State that a small force only seems required to be organized for active duty. The militia should rest upon the constitutional basis and not depend upon a bounty of the State.

That description of persons upon whom military service is imposed by the constitution would cheerfully pay such slight equivalent as to be exempted from actual duty as the Legislature should deem necessary to defray the expenses of such volunteer soldiery as would be required for active service. With this view I recommend that all persons contemplated by the constitution as subjects of military service be enrolled in the manner now provided for by law, but subjected to no active duty, and that the uniformed militia now authorized for active duty, be reduced to at least three thousand men with suitable provision for rations while on duty.

### Suggestions as to Legal Process.

The frequent exploitation of the system of attachments on *mesne process* and the sentiment more or less prevalent for some provision for the equitable distribution of estates of insolvent debtors would seem to call for some consideration of the subject by the Legislature. The matter is submitted to your judgment.

### The Financial Condition of the State.

For a statement of the financial condition of the State you are referred to the Report of the Treasurer. It is not understood to be at all flattering. An approximate estimate of expenditures and receipts for the current years will show the annual income of the state to be insufficient to meet its current expenditures, and will leave a deficit at the end of the year of some sixty thousand dollars.

An increase of State tax upon the present valuation would not seem to be desirable or equitable. How then shall the Treasury be relieved. It may be found practicable in one of two ways or in both, namely, by transferring a portion of the demands upon it to other quarters or by reducing the expenditures. The costs of criminal prosecutions are an annual drain upon the Treasury of between $30 000 and $40 000 and it may be worthy of consideration whether these expenses might not with propriety and economy be defrayed by the several counties in which they originated both as a present relief and as a permanent relief. With a view to further relief I commend to your close examination the items of delinquent disbursements and the enforcement of a rigid economy in every department of the expenditure, suggesting earnestly that the item of legislative expenses may and ought to be greatly diminished and hereto may your session have the special merit of being an industrious and short one and thus alleviate the public burdens.

### The Increase of Intemperance—The Question of Prevention.

The people of the State view with deepest solicitude the subject of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The prevalence of intemperance consequent upon the nearly unrestricted traffic is just cause for public alarm. The sentiment is nearly universal as to the common danger from this source and loud demand for some adequate remedy is equally universal. The sentiment as to the best methods of relief is not equally concordant and from this want of harmony there is reason to apprehend that the cause of temperance which all right minded citizens desire to promote may suffer harm.

It is contended that in this great reform reliance must be placed in efforts strictly moral and that all legislative penalties are unwise and injurious—that law cannot be reformed of its habits by penal enactments. There may be no one or less truth in this position. Its fallacy however consists in assigning to the Legislature a province so totally foreign to it. The Legislature assumes to deal with the traffic as it is supposed to effect injurously the well being of the body and legal address. If to the moral sense of the individual and to what is right or wrong in a criminal conduct only the Legislature takes cognizance of the prevalence of a traffic which affects the state with crime, pauperism and disorder, and according to a consensus on is injurious to the public morals health and general prosperity and for these reasons he seeks to suppress it.

Upon this as upon other subjects there may be no popular legislation which will react against the salutary objects sought to be promoted. But upon this as upon all other important subjects there may be found it is to be hoped a common ground or basis upon which intelligent and well disposed men may unite for the promotion of the common object.

With the lights of experience and a sense of the magnitude of the evil and with a general feeling among the people that the whole subject is profoundly a moral question can the Legislature be expected to calm deliberation and united effort with the common purpose of enacting the most efficient and expedient law possible—the most efficient because the most expedient.

That the evil falls within the power of the Legislature and that the exercise of its power is expedient is sustained by the legislation of this country from its earliest settlement. The right of this exercise of the legislative power over the subject, speaks for itself. The practical question to determine is the extent of the power and how far it is expedient to exercise it. All will agree that the expedient to exercise so much conceded or ascertained power, as may be required to accomplish the object.

Happily the extent of the conservative power of the State in this and kindred subjects has been clearly defined and settled by the Judiciary in this country, both federal and state.

The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in pronouncing the opinion of the court in a case involving the right of the State, says "every State may regulate its internal traffic according to its judgment and impose its own views of what is best and beneficial to its citizens. If any State or any part of it be filled with ardent spirits furious to its citizens and calculated to induce idleness vice and debauchery. In such a case the Constitution of the United States to prevent its regulating and restraining the traffic and prohibiting the use of it within its proper limits, would be a power of the State over the health and morals of its citizens which it has not surrendered to the General Government. Every thing prejudicial to the health and morals of the community may be removed. If the foreign article be injurious to the health and morals of the country, it is in the power and duty of the State and some positive power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity and of the safety of its citizens.

The decided tone of the State Court are equally comprehensive and explicit. The late Chief Justice employs this language. "The State by its laws may declare instruments and things injurious to public health or morals, and notwithstanding the property within its jurisdiction it may come to be a nuisance that shall injure liquors when used as a beverage are productive of a great variety of ills and of loss to the people both in their individual and in their associate relations that of all use of them for such a purpose is fraught with serious injury to the comfort morals and health that the continuance of them for such a purpose operates to diminish the productiveness of labor to injure the health, to impose upon the people additional and unnecessary burdens to produce waste of time and of property to introduce disorder and disobedience to laws into the peace and to multiply crimes of every grade. *Such conclusions I do feel, if felt by the people and history of man.* If the Legislature should use what at no period should acquire any property in them for such a purpose the result would be no occasion for complaint that it had violated any provision of the Constitution."

The same doctrine prevails in Massachusetts. The Legislature may declare possession of certain articles of property, *a chattel absolutely* or in particular cases and under particular circumstances to be an unlawful *because* they would be injurious dangerous or obnoxious and may provide for the seizure and confiscation or destruction thereof, by due process of law.

The State then, it will be perceived has ample power to restrain the traffic in intoxicating drinks and may regulate, restrain or prohibit it altogether—"may declare that the least use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is injurious and such conclusions would be justified by the experience and history of mankind—no person

It remains for the people of the free States to determine whether this important change in the constitution and theory of the government shall be consummated—whether by novel and forced constructions, the constitution shall be made to guarantee property in slaves in the States and territories, the character of slavery changed from a local to a national institution, and thus brought in contact with free labor and free men.

No patriot in the land is without his regrets at the sectional strife stirred up by these aggressions, and no patriot but must feel that great evils are struggling for perpetuity in the nation, and that their influences, unchecked, will determine the character of the coming ages of the Republic; and no patriot but that must feel a stern purpose within him to resist them.

The nation had witnessed the expansion of slavery in the South with comparative composure, as it was maintained that the impulse which pervaded the slave States for new fields for slave labor, would vent itself in the low latitudes; that slavery would recede from the Northern slave States, and leave the free States to quietly develope their system of free labor relieved from the contamination of slave labor. Not so. With each new accession they become more arrogant and exacting—instead of obedience to the laws of climate, which it was thought to more, and subject to which it was asserted it must hold its empire on this continent, experience proves that the law of its life is violence—that it forges its fetters with equal facility in Kansas or the Caribbeans—mocks free labor as litigious to a republican government, and asserts itself the normal condition of labor—pushes its aggressions over broken compromises into territories pledged to free labor, amid civil war—demanding, not only the rights of expansion into all the territories, but the constitutional recognition and guarantee as property in the nation.

The free States can never yield to these demands; they are incompatible with the essential element of their prosperity, free labor. They are repugnant to their settled opinions and sentiments. The free States held to the right of every one of its laborers to his wages, of every innocent man to his person, and they will suffer no contamination from contact with slavery forced upon them, by distorted views of the constitution. They are not at issue with the slave States, because slavery is one of their institutions, but because they seek to make it an institution of the nation. When by offensive repeal, by forced interpretation, by violence, they attempt to force upon the free States what they know to be regarded as an enormous wrong and fatal to their industry, it should excite no surprise that all such attempts are met with stern and solemn remonstrance and determined resistance.

Slavery agitation rages not from the North, but from the South. The repose of the country was not disturbed by attempts from the North to subvert slavery in the slave States, or invade its rights. If there be antagonism of opinion between the free and slave States, it has been produced by no movement of the former. It has been brought about by an obvious and considered change of sentiments and opinions, purposes and designs, by the latter; by which they force themselves into collision with the well-known and long-cherished sentiments and opinions of the free States, their interests and prosperity. If there be peril in our common country, it arises not now from any movements, nor from any want of appreciation of the value of the Union, from this quarter. Whoever has lerned that a sense of the greatness of the Union and of the greatness of its blessings is faintly apprehended, will need to revert to events that are taking place in other quarters, and sentiments entertained elsewhere.

While the people of Maine will cultivate a spirit of kindness and forbearance towards every section of the common country, and will ever cherish sentiments of devotion to the Union, they will not fail to utter their solemn and earnest protest against the assumptions of the constitutional guaranty of property in slaves, and the odious rights of slavery in the territories; and will remonstrate against the subversion of the powers of the national government to purposes of slavery extension and slavery perpetuation, and will resist, to the full extent of their constitutional powers, all attempts to force the domestic institutions of the slave States into contact with free labor and free communities.

In conclusion, I pledge you my best efforts in the performance of the duties devolved upon me, and the expression of my entire confidence that your labors will be characterized by harmony, patriotism and wisdom, and the hope that the business of the session will result in the promotion of the interest and welfare of our beloved State.

Decision of the People of Kansas not to vote for State Options. The final proceedings of the Free State Convention at Lawrence of the 24th Dec. have been forwarded by the Boston Journal's correspondent—from which it appears that resolutions were adopted urging the people to vote against the Lecompton Constitution at the election called by the Territorial Legislature for the 4th of January—but not to vote for State officers at the election ordered by the Lecompton Convention, for the reason that the apportionment made by that Convention recognizes the Oxford fraudulent vote as a basis, and because a test oath is to be required of all voters, whom the pro-slavery men may challenge. They also request the Legislature to submit the Topeka Constitution to the people, and that it be urged upon Congress as the readiest mode of settling the difficulties. They declare that they will defend with their blood and treasure the right to form their own institutions.

Quindaro, K. T., Dec. 28.

*To the Editor of the Boston Journal:*

Peace has been declared in the southeast.—All the Free State prisoners in Fort Scott (arrested under the Rebellion Act) have been set at liberty; and all the Missourians, very soon after, hearing that "Jim Lane" was in their vicinity, suddenly left for home. The Free State forces have, therefore, dispersed, and Lane arrived in Lawrence on Saturday evening. When the last detachment of U. S. troops reach Fort Scott, they will find peace restored.

A story has just been received here from Independence, that there is another requisition out for Gen. Lane, charging him with high treason. It is not generally accredited.

### The Rochester Murder.

The Rochester Democrat gives full particulars of the manner in which the murder of Mr. Littles was perpetrated—derived we presume from some confessions which Strout has made. After surmising that Strout wished to get Littles out of the way because he feared he would disclose the fact that he (Strout) had been in the penitentiary in Pennsylvania, the Democrat states as follows:

—We are unable to give, in detail, and at the periods of their occurrence, all that passed between Ira and Mrs. Little upon the subject, from this time until the awful crime was perpetrated; but the various ways in which it could be accomplished, with probable safety to themselves, were of course considered. The upshot was the adoption of a plan to decoy Little to the spot where he murder was perpetrated with the idea that he would there discover satisfactory evidence of the improper intimacy of his wife with some other person. In this respect, the general surmise has correctly anticipated the substantial truth of the case.

Mrs. Littles went to the ground below Falls Fields, a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 19th, and was soon followed by Ira Stout and Littles—the former armed with an iron weapon, supposed to have been unknown to Littles, and the latter with the piece of a chair found on the spot. On reaching the ground, a favorable position was sought by Ira, and the blows quickly given, which killed Littles and almost instantly proved fatal. Littles never had the opportunity to resist or defend himself, and the blows were repeated until he had almost ceased to struggle. Mrs. Littles may assert, and probably will, that she was not aware that murder was intended; but the conversations with Ira, and her lonely visit to the appointed spot, are almost conclusive against her on this point. She did not strike a blow, and beyond doubt was shocked and frightened when the terrible deed was done. The mangled body of her husband, and the consciousness of being guilty of the murder as an accessory, for the moment overcame her, and she passed through a scene which no pen can adequately depict.

Ira immediately dragged the body to the precipice, and, not being familiar with the ground, fell down with it, a distance of nearly thirty feet, his shoulder and arm striking so as to break the latter, as has been heretofore described. In his terror he called to Mrs. Littles, and she not fully comprehending the cause or extent of the calamity, started to go to his assistance, and before being aware of danger, she too, went down the precipice; and in the fall broke her wrist, and sustained other slight injuries. The bruises upon Mrs. L.'s face, &c., were caused by the fall. Her person bled profusely, and her clothes were probably made bloody from this, rather than by the blood from her murdered husband.

Ira was for some time entirely helpless, having fainted away. He believed himself to be dying, and so told Mrs. Littles. He, however, recovered sufficiently to roll and drag Littles' body to the water, assisted, we presume, (though of this we are not positively informed) by Mrs. Littles. The latter got down to the oblique path with great difficulty, and her torn skirts, broken combs, lost rosette, and the burs in her clothes and hair, are accounted for by this fall, and by the subsequent clambering down and along the stone bank, and then up the path to the stone quarry.

Rumored Defeat of the U. S. Troops by the Mormons.—St. Louis, Jan. 7. St. Joseph papers of the 24th state that an express passed through that place with dispatches for Fort Leavenworth. It brings intelligence that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Col. Cook's command while passing from Ham's Ford to Fort Bridger, butchering two hundred of them, taking a number of prisoners and hanging all the officers who fell into their hands.

The report is doubtless entirely false, or greatly exaggerated.

Re-nomination of Gov. Haile.—*Concord N. H., Jan. 7.*—At the State Republican Convention held here to-day, Ex-Gov. Cploy presided. There was a full attendance of delegates from all parts of the State. Gov. Haile was renominated by acclamation. On the second ballot for a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, A. H. Dunlap of Nashua was nominated.

Fire at Madison Bridge. On Tuesday last a fire occurred at Madison Bridge, consuming the tavern house and at blos, kept by Young & Co., the dwelling house owned by Major Thomas Dinsmore, the house of widow John Whittier, and materially damaging the house of W. B. Snow. The fire took, as is supposed, from a stove pipe in the hotel.—*Kennebec Journal.*

New Hotel in Houlton.—We notice with much pride and pleasure that our friend L. Snell, Esq., has recently completed a new and spacious Hotel in the pleasant village of Houlton, which he informs us will be open to the traveling community in a few weeks. The building is three stories high, the rooms pleasant and commodious.—*Aroostook Pioneer.*

An attempt is being made to change the organization and admission of Kansas as a slave state to the Republican. The next thing will be to hold the Republican party responsible for the election of Buchanan.—*Albany Journal.*

Many of the Northern Democratic papers are anxious to substitute a Nicaragua agitation for the Kansas excitement. Kansas has more terrors for their guilty souls than they are able to bear.—*Albany Journal.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Penobscot Conference of Congregational Churches will hold its semi-annual meeting with the Hammond Street Church Bangor, to commence on Tuesday, Jan. 12th 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a Missionary Convention in connection with the meeting. Dr. Schauffler of the Turkish Mission Rev. L. Grout, of the African Mission, Rev. S. B. Treat, Secretary of the American Board, Rev. W. Warren, District Secretary, are expected to be present, as a deputation from the Board of Missions.

J. Martin, G. W. Pickering, E. F. Duren, } Com. of Arrangements.

### Female Charitable Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Charitable Society will be held at the house of Mrs. F. M. Sabin, Second Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the annual subscription of 50 cents becomes due.

jan9 M. S. HOLTON, Secy.

### Dr. P. P. Quimby,

Of Belfast, being in the city on professional business, has, by request of many of the citizens, consented to remain a few days, and attend to such persons as may desire his services. He has taken rooms at the Hatch House.

Those calling upon the Doctor should understand that he can form no reliable opinion except by an examination of the case, and the examination is describing the feelings of the patient and declaring the disease. Prior conversation with friends is of no value, and only occupies time which is valuable. dec18tf

### Bryant's Express.

WILL leave for Boston MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 6 o'clock A. M.

jan9 GEO. H. YEATON, Messenger.

CHRISTMAS NO. of the *Illustrated London News*, for sale by B. F. DUREN.

jan9

### The Balance

OF those MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for Public or Private Libraries will be sold very low. O. R. PATCH,

jan9 Bookseller.

### Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

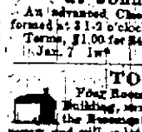
ON and after MONDAY next the Passenger Train will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston at 7.50 A. M., instead of 7 A. M., as at present. Returning, it will arrive at 7 P. M.

The Freight Accommodation train will arrive same as at present, and will leave for Waterville at 2 10 P. M.

Arrangements are made for a Stage connection with Augusta, from Belgrade, and from Augusta to Belgrade, to and from each train. Fare from Bangor to Augusta, by Stage and Railroad $2.50. Through Tickets are sold at ticket offices.

Jan. 8, 1858 EDWIN NOYES, Sup't.

### Juvenile Singing School.



Mr. S. Wilder's

Next Term of Juvenile Singing School commences

—on—

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 13th, at 2 o'clock,

at Johnson's Hall.

An advanced Class of young Misses will be formed at 3 1-2 o'clock.

Terms, $1.00 for 24 lessons.

Jan. 7 1w*

### TO LET,

Four Rooms in 2d story of the Athens Building, next to the Post Office. Also, the Basement of same building. In good repair, and will be let on reasonable rates.

jan2 2w WILLIAM LOW.

## TELEGRAPHIC

*TO THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER*

(Special Despatch to the Daily Whig.)

### From Augusta.

Augusta, Friday Evening.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Morrill was delivered this afternoon.

In the afternoon, Hon. Noah Smith, Jr., was elected Secretary of State, in Convention of the two Houses. Adjutant General Webster was re-elected, and the Executive Council-lors chosen, as nominated by the Republican caucus. (The name of the Councillor elect will be found in yesterday's despatch.)

### Washington Items.

Washington, 8th.

It appears from the treasurer's weekly statement for the week ending yesterday, that the amount in the treasury, subject to draft, is upwards of $5,000,000; on deposit over $7,000,000; of drafts drawn, but not paid $2,000,000, and of receipts for the week $326,000.

The war department discredits the alleged attack upon Col. Cooke command.

No action has been taken by the Navy Department towards Court Martialing Captain Chatsredie.

Capt. Engle will leave for the Home Squadron on the 20th with dispatches.

The only celebration of the battle of New Orleans was the firing of a salute and a supper by the Jackson Democratic Association.

### Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.

The Democratic convention for the nomination of State officers, assembled in the Hall of Representatives this morning, and after considerable confusion organized by electing Gov. Willard President. A large meeting was held in the capitol last night, and addresses were made by Gov. Willard, Hon. Jonn Pettit and others.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, and other distinguished politicians are here. The convention nominated mostly the old officers. Resolutions were passed endorsing the administration.—The friends of Doug as were much dissatisfied, and will probably hold another convention.

A convention of the soldiers of 1812 was held here to-day. A memorial was adopted asking Congress to make appropriations to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the frontier Indian wars of the same period.

It was stated by several speakers that a number of the men who composed the armies of the West at that time are now in necessitous circumstances; and that it is no more than justice that Congress should afford them pecuniary aid.

After mutual national resolutions and renewal of old acquaintances the Convention adjourned to meet here again on the 4th of March next.

### From Washington.

Washington, 9th.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post)—The Senate committee on Commerce have agreed to bring in a bill repealing the fishing bounties.

New England is ignored in the Committee of Ways and Means, and Crawford of Georgia, is appointed in place of Banks, leaving but one Republican in a great indignation is expressed.

The Committee on invalid pensions, have agreed to report a bill granting pensions to all officers and soldiers in the last war.

### From Utah.

St. Louis, 8th.

The Republican has just received a letter from Fort Kearney of 23d ult., stating that Gen. Johnston was at Fort Bridger, Nov. 29th. Col. Cook with his whole command has also arrived. The grass had all been burnt and the animals were dying at the rate of an hundred a day.

The Mormons were fortifying all the passes leading to Salt Lake City. Jesse Jones, Agent of Majors and Russell, had been released and sent to Col. Johnstons camp. In passing through the different canons he was blindfolded by the Mormons to prevent him from obtaining a knowledge of their movements.

The letter dated it a camp of Col. Cooks command while en route makes no mention of being molested by the Mormons. The report that two hundred of the troops had been massacred is therefore entirely false.

Baltimore, 8th.

When the message of Gov. Ligon was announced in the House to-day, a motion was made that it be not read, and the motion was carried by a vote of 49 against 27. This action was on account of the expressions contained in it regarding the American party and the Governors expressing the opinion that the city members were elected by fraud and violence. The Message having been published in advance of its being sent to the legislature, the Members thus obtained knowledge of its contents and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

### Various Items.

New York, 8th.

The Government again failed to day, to pay the men at the Navy Yard, who have not had any pay since Dec. 8th. There is said to be much distress among them.

The wires of the national line, running from this city to New Orleans, a distance of about 2000 miles, were connected throughout last night, and a large number of messages were transmitted to and from each city, direct, and without the aid of repeaters. No similar fact, it is believed, was ever performed in this country or Europe, and the result would seem to demonstrate, beyond all doubt, the entire practicability of transmitting despatches across the Atlantic.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 8.

James P. Donnelly was hung to-day at two o'clock at Freehold, for the murder of Albert S. Moses he made a speech of two hours and ten minutes in length, in which he reviewed the testimony in his case. He repeatedly declared his innocence. His speech was able and eloquent. His body was taken to New York. Dr. Cummings of New York attended him, and administered religious rites.

A large number of persons were present at the execution, and very affecting scenes occurred. Everything passed off quietly.

Cleveland, Jan. 8.

The report published in the Cincinnati papers of this morning, to the effect that the Merchants' Branch Bank of this city had failed is erroneous.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 8, 9 P. M.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool, is not yet in sight. The weather is very clear and calm without wind.

New York, Jan. 8, 7 P. M.

The wind during the day north—weather cold but fine, and very little frost as yet.

New York, January 8.

Money is abundan at six per cent on call. The decreased receipts at the Assistant Treasurer's Office oblige the government to postpone the payment of drafts drawn on New York from the South.

### New York Markets.

New York, January 8.

Flour, State and Western steady—ex parties State 4,00 a 4,15; extra State 4,20 a 4,25; round hoop Ohio 4,75 a 4,90; common to good extra Western 4,60 a 6,10. Southern steady—mixed to good 4,50 a 4,80; fancy and extra 4,90 a 5,75. Canadian—superfine 4,35; extra 4,65 a 5,75.

Wheat steady—Western Michigan 1,05 a 1,16.

Corn firmer—Southern yellow 63 a 66.

Pork quiet—country mess 8,75 a 9,50; prime 6,50 a 6,25; repacked Chicago 9,50 a 12,00.

Pork easier—mess 15,00; prime 12,50 a 12,75.

Coffee steady.

Molasses steady—Muscovado, fair, 18.

Sugars steady.

Freights to Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.


WEST—

Winter Arrangement!

1858

VIA GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY LINE

*To Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Rock Island, Burlington, Dubuque, St. Paul, St. Louis, Madison, Cairo, Quincy, Prairie Du Chien, Fon Du Lac,*

AND

All Points in Canada and the West.

Trains leave PORTLAND daily, (Sundays excepted) at

1.00 P. M. Connecting at Yarmouth with trains for Skowhegan, Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Brunswick.

Leaves DANVILLE JUNCTION at

2.20 P. M. Connecting with trains from Bangor, Skowhegan, Waterville, Livermore Falls, and points on the Androscoggin Railroad, arriving at Island Pond same night, and Montreal at 11.30 A. M. next day.

Trains leave MONTREAL at

6.00 A. M. And arrive at Toronto at 11.15 A. M.; leave Toronto at 1.30 P. M. and Hamilton at 3.50 P. M., and arrive at Detroit at 11 P. M.; leave Detroit at 11.45 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 2 o'clk P. M.

Connecting with all Lines

WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Baggage Checked Through

And no charge for handling.

*FARE AND FREIGHT the same as by any other Route*

THROUGH TICKETS

And every information by this Route can be obtained at all Stations on the A. & K. and P. & K. Roads; and at the Company's Office,

No. 22 West Market Square, Bangor, Me.

J. HARDMAN, Montreal. WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent.

January 1, 1858. jan5

SLEIGHS,

Solid Oysters and Fresh Fish,

RECEIVED EVERY DAY,

For Sale Cheaper than Ever,

and delivered in all parts of the City.

WM. LOW.

jan6 2w

A Mysterious Lady!

The Great Natural Astrologist

Madame Jarvis,

Formerly of New York, respectfully announces to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that she has taken Rooms at the *AVENUE HOUSE*, where she will remain

FOR A SHORT TIME,

And feels confident to say that she can give satisfaction to all who may wish to look into the Mysteries of the Past, Present or Future, Courtship, Marriage, Lawsuits, and Sickness or Absent Friends. This lady was born with the gift.

Ladies, 25 cts.—Gentlemen 50 cts.

Room 27 Avenue House. jan6 tf

RUBBERS—RUBBERS!

L. Candee & Co's

BEST RUBBERS,

For sale at Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

Old Rubbers REPAIRED, and RUBBER SOLES put on to Leather Boots, and warranted to stay put.

At 41 Broad Street.

jan6 E. W. HANSON.

GOODHUE & WHITE,

No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

*Capital,* ..... $1,000,000.

E. G. Ripley, President.

Tho's K. Beach, Jr., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

*Capital,* ..... $600,000.

Cha's J. Martin, Pres't.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y.

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

*Capital and Surplus,* ..... $300,000.

E. Freeman, Pres't. Wm. Conner, Jr., Sec'y.

Phœnix Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

*Capital,* ..... $200,000.

S. L. Loomis, Pres't. H. Keltcee, Sec'y.

Maine Insurance Co.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

*Capital,* ..... $300,000.

J. L. Cutler, President.

J. H. Williams, Sec'y.

The subscriber continues to issue Policies on Real Estate and Personal Property, both in the city and in country towns, for the above sound and reliable Companies, on favorable terms.

Apply in person, or by letter, to

BENJ. PLUMMER, Agent,

Office—No. 2 Grants Block,

East Market Square,

dec18 Bangor.

CIGARS. The best Havana Cigars, and Chewing Tobacco, can be had of

jan 4 R. F. DUREN & CO.

THE LARGEST

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The undersigned being obliged to raise a large amount of money during the next sixty days—will offer, for

CASH ONLY,

His Entire Stock of

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

Large Discount from the Original Prices.

Purchasers of Presents for the Holidays, will find many useful and appropriate articles, and at prices much below their real value.

Every article will be marked in plain figures, and

ONE PRICE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

Sale to commence on

Thursday, December 24.

HENRY M. KENT,

dec24 NO. 7 MAIN STREET.

THAT

CHEAP CASH STORE!!

—OF—

J. BILLINGS & CO.,

Is still the Great Centre of Attraction.

OLD GOODS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

No. 60 Main Street.

N. B.—Merchants and Wholesale Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call. now8

LADIES'

FURNISHING GOODS,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT

H. M. KENT'S,

nov23 7 MAIN STREET.

Michael Schwartz,

—HAS FOR SALE—

Seven Hundred Boxes of

GERMAN GLASS,

Of the Best Quality. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware Cutlery, &c.

SAWS Manufactured and for sale.

A Very Choice Selection of Rich

GIFT BOOKS,

—ALSO—

Reticules, Writing Cases, Portemonnaies, Chain Bags, Portfolios, Backgammon Boards, &c.

For the Children,

I have an excellent assortment of Juvenile and Picture Books, Games, Paper Dolls, Alphabet Blocks, &c., &c.

Please call and examine.

dec22 CHARLES HIGHT.

NEW GOODS

....FOR....

Christmas and New Year's

PRESENTS!

A VARIETY OF

Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

Bought with Cash, and will be sold accordingly low. Call and see, at

STONE'S,

dec21 NO. 1 EXCHANGE BLOCK.

FOR THE

WOOLS.

200 Pairs Moccasin Boots,

150 Pairs Lace Moccasins,

550 Pairs Indian Moccasins,

75 Pairs Snow Shoes,

....FOR SALE BY....

Hemenway & Hersey,

dec23 No. 6 SMITH'S BLOCK, Hammond Street.

Rubber Work.

THE subscriber attends to business in the RUBBER LINE, such as putting Rubber Soles on Boots and Shoes; also, repairing Rubber Shoes, Coats, Horse Covers, and repairing Leathercloth, Shoes and Gaiters. Shop, East end of Kenduskeag Bridge, opposite Miller & March's stable.

jan4 2m HENRY ALBERT.

PUMP

Jobbing and Repairing!

WE are prepared to furnish and set new, or repair old Pumps at short notice.

A. W. Decrow & Co.,

dec28 1md w2m NO. 10 CENTRAL STREET. (Jeffersonian)

PUTNAM AND LESLIE'S MAGAZINES, Jan'y 1858, received by

dec25 D. BUGBEE & CO.

PORTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—Illustrated—received by

dec25 R. F. DUREN.

BOSTON, Lady's, Brown's, (Christian, Farmer's, Maine Farmer's, and Comic Almanacs, at

dec25 A. BARTLETT'S, 2 Harlow Block.

1858. BOSTON AND LADY'S ALMANAC, received by

dec25 D. BUGBEE & CO.

BOSTON ALMANAC—1858—for sale by

R. F. DUREN.

Diaries, various sizes. d31

DRED SCOTT. Benton's Review of the opinions of the Supreme Court U. S., received by R. F. DUREN.

d41

LADY'S ALMANAC—1858—rec'd by

dec24 R. F. DUREN.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, until Jan'y 1, 1858, for 1.25, without postage, at

dec18 A. BARTLETT'S, 2 Harlow's Block.

Death of High Prices!

GROANS OF THE SMALL FRY.

TREMENDOUS SUFFERING

AMONG OLD FOGIES!

GRAND RUSH

—AT—

LOCKE & CO'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 32 Main St., Bangor, Me.

We have this day opened 160 Cases Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS!

Direct from New York Auctions,

Which we will sell at Ruinously Low Prices

Old Fogy Dealers Clear the Track!

You are a timid set, frightened at small Profits. Your nerves are shattered, and you are no longer capable of keeping up with the times. We will keep you nervous continually, for the heroes of SMALL PROFITS are sound, fully determined to annihilate you, unless you come down to reasonable profits.

The Excitement Continues!

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

*WHEN LOCKE & CO. SPEAK.*

We are the Inventors of Low Prices, consequently *No. 32 Main Street* is the only place to leave your money and receive a full equivalent.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

5000 Yards American Prints, only 5 cents.

5000 " Patch " 6

All our Merrimack and English Prints, 10

40 bales fine Brown Cottons, only 4

12 " " " 5

1000 yards Bleached Sheeting, 6

18 bales heavy Brown Cottons, 6

11 " fine yard wide, 6

4 cases heavy Cotton Flannels, 10

100 pieces White " 12½

600 pieces heavy Gray and Red Twilled Flannels, 25

ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES OF

White and Colored FLANNELS,

Twenty Five per Cent. under price.

200 pieces heavy Crash, 6¼ cents.

10,000 Huckaback Towels, 6¼

Fine White Linen, only 25

Fine Stitched Bosoms, only 64

200 pieces fine DeBeges, only 8

150 " DeLaines, only 10

300 " Mousselaine and Hamilton DeLaines, only 12½

50 " Figured all wool DeLaines 25

50 " Plain " 25

200 " Persian DeBeges, worth 17 cents, for 8½

One Hundred Palm

HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS,

Worth $6,00, for $2,50.

Half a Million Linen Buttons, only 5 cents

5 cases Lyonese, worth 25 cents, for 12½

" fine and wide, worth 37½ cents, for 25

Chenille Scarfs, only 62½

Fine French Thibets, only 62½

Double width Plaids, worth 37½ cts, 25

all our Valencia Plaids, marked at prices which cannot but sell all.

Cashmere Long & Square Shawls,

Wool, Long and Square Shawls,

At Lower Prices than at any Store in the State.

SILKS! SILKS!

Fancy and Black Silks, of the latest and best makes at much under price.

It is impossible to enumerate every article in our Stock, but call in, ask for what you wish, and you will find the prices LOWER than you could possibly expect, and bear in mind that *we have only one price!* We are perfectly satisfied that we can give more goods for your money than any other store in town. It is a fact, and the small *fry* cannot deny it. We are sorry we have spoiled all the fun, but if they will promise to keep quiet during the performance we will admit them free to our GRAND EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS, *commencing this day*, and to continue for twenty-seven years.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

The only One Price Store in Bangor!

NO. 32 MAIN STREET.

LOCKE & CO.,

Proprietors and Directors of Prices.

dec14 d&w

Money Wanted!

LOCKE

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

In consequence of the scarcity of money the subscriber will sell his Large Stock of

READY MADE

CLOTHING

...AND...

Furnishing Goods,

...AT...

Greatly Reduced Prices!

FOR CASH,

—AT—

No. 8 BOWMAN'S BLOCK,

SIDNEY DAVIS.

dec23 (Union)

DRUGS.

TURICE'S Boiled and Raw OIL.

5 Bbls. Spts. Turpentine.

5 Tons WHITE LEAD.

With a general assortment of Paints, Colors, Varnish, Brushes, &c., for sale at the lowest prices by A. P. GUILD,

oct28 Exchange-st.

Bangor Gas Light Co.

PERSONS holding stock in the Bangor Gas Light Company on the 1st day of January present, will be entitled to a dividend of four per cent, payable at the Bank of Bathsheba of Maine, on the 20th of January next.

Per order of Directors.

W. E. DURREL, Treas'r.

Bangor, Dec. 26, 1857.

FOR RENT,

A two story House on the corner of Pearl and Hancock streets—will accommodate two small families. Terms adapted to the times. A. S. WEED,

dec16 tf 2 Main Street.

Houses for Rent.

Two new and convenient Houses, situated on Market street. Also, one two story House on same street. All supplied with hard and soft water. For particulars enquire of GEO. REYNOLDS.

Nov. 3. tf.*2w

FOR SALE.

TWO new Dwelling Houses, thoroughly finished, commodious, and convenient to business, with all necessary out buildings, and supplied with excellent water. Apply to H. M. PLAISTED,

*Office East side West Market Square.*

Aug. 8.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

The beautiful residence recently occupied by John Harris, on West Broadway. Apply to H. M. PLAISTED, at his office, East side of West Market Square.

aug4 tf

FLOUR,

Wheat Meal & Shorts,

The subscriber has commenced manufacturing FLOUR, in one of the best Wheat growing sections of the West. His purchases of wheat are made by agents going among the farmers and selecting the choicest parcels of *White Winter Wheat*, for which an extra price is paid, rejecting all other kinds, and all ordinary qualities. Attached to his Mill are all the latest improvements. The Wheat is thoroughly cleansed before grinding, and the Flour is double cooled before packing. The whole contents of the Wheat are transported to Bangor by railroad, in Flour, of four different qualities, in unbolted wheat meal, and in shorts. A car load, 100 bbls, will arrive weekly, so that customers can be supplied at all times with Flour and Meal, fresh ground within ten days. The Flour is in bags, consequently not injured by packing 196 lbs. in a barrel as is the usual practice. This Flour and Meal will be found to have the fresh flavor of pure new Wheat, not having been heated in large piles or in vessels, as is the case with nearly all the wheat manufactured in the large establishments for the large markets.

Dealers may be accommodated with a weekly supply on favorable terms, upon application to the subscriber, Office No. 27 West Market Place.

Samples may be seen at the Stores of JOHN McLAUGHLIN, No. 49 West Market place, O. D. HOLT & SON, Bread street, HELLIER & HOARDMAN, Hammond-st. GOODWIN & WEBSTER, head of Exchange Street.

GEORGE L. CHURCHILL, State street. AREY & HOXIE, Brewer, where it is kept for sale.

JOSIAH TOWLE

Bangor, Oct. 23, 1857

FLOUR.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, per schr. Mary Ann, 300 Bbls. Extra Wisconsin "Commercial Mills" Flour. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, with Moses Farris & Webb, Exchange street, and at the Central Market House. I have this Flour, with other grades, manufactured at Jefferson, Wisconsin, expressly for this market, and it is what it purports to be, an extra article. Try it. A. A. WING.

Bangor, Dec. 3, 1857

PIANO TUNING.

MR. B. F. DENNIS from Chickering & Sons, E. Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano forte Factories, Boston, also tuner to Thalberg, will remain in Bangor a few days to tune and repair Pianos. Orders left at Fenno & Hale's will receive prompt attention. B. F. DENNIS.

sept9

Ladies, Please Call!

We shall sell our Entire Stock of

LADIES' FURS,

For Cash only—at *less than cost.* Also, we have just received *from New York*, a consigned lot, which we are ordered to sell for about

TWO THIRDS PRICE.

Catinaud & Bristow,

3 Taylor's Block, Kenduskeag Bridge.

nov27

75 HHDS Cuba and Cardenas MOLASSES; 40 hhds. Muscovado do; 10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Porto Rico do, for sale low by

dec5 M. E. RICE.

BOOK-BINDING

—AND—

Blank Book Manufactory,

*No. 10 WEST MARKET SQUARE,*

BANGOR, ME.

Periodicals, Music, Illustrated Works, &c., bound in the latest and most approved styles. BLANK BOOKS, of every description, made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited, and faithfully attended to, by

F. Thurston Harris,

sept28 Proprietor.

N. B.—*F. Thurston Harris* took the Premium for the *best specimen* of Book-binding at the late State Fair.

FRESH

OYSTERS!

(SOLIDS)

Received daily, and for sale low.

WM. LOW,

dec15 1m Kenduskeag Bridge.

Grocers' Bank Bills

Received for

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,

Hats, Caps and Furs,

—BY—

Hemenway & Hersey,

nov11 No. 6 Smith's Block.

THE MONASTERY. New Household Edition Waverly, 2 vols, rec'd by

dec16 E. F. DUREN.

JANUARY.—Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's, Graham's and Arthur's Magazines, at

dec16 A. BARTLETT'S.

LIVINGSTON'S AFRICA.—Tray is and researches in South Africa, received and for sale by

dec16 E. F. DUREN.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS in Africa, received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

WORLD NOTED WOMEN.—This beautiful volume for sale by E. F. DUREN.

dec16


NewspapersArchive.com

## STEAMERS.

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

**NEW YORK & PORTLAND.**

*The Splendid and Fast Steamer*

**Chesapeake,**

Capt. SYDNEY CROWELL, will run regularly between *New York and Portland*, as follows:

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and returning, leaves New York, Pier 12 N. R., every TUESDAY, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

PASSAGE $5,00—including Fare and State Room.

☞ Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John, N.B., also, connects with steamers *for Richmond*. Goods taken through with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROWELL, EMERY & FOX,
Pier 12 N. River, Brown's Wharf,
New York. Portland.

Portland, Nov. 24, 1857 6m

## California Steamers,

**Carrying the United States Mail.**

5th and 20th of each month.

*Through Tickets, including transit of the Isthmus, via. Panama R. R.*

By order of the Postmaster General, the United States Mail Steamers will hereafter be despatched from New York direct to Aspinwall, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Passengers are landed at the Railroad Depot, Aspinwall, and convey across to the Pacific Steamers *without any extra expense*. This is the *only* line giving entire Through Tickets, including meals, on the Isthmus.

Transit made in *four hours, entirely by daylight*, thus avoiding the great exposure by night in open boats to fever and ague, and 200 miles of danger, on lake and river navigation over rocks and shoals.

Arrangements have now been completed so that the regular U. S. Pacific Mail Steamer will leave Panama for San Francisco immediately on arrival of the Atlantic Mails and passengers, thus securing passengers by the Mail Line a *sure* and *short* passage, without any detention on the Isthmus.

☞ *Tickets must be signed by one of the Company's Agents before they will be recognized by the Agent at Panama*, and tickets thus signed can be obtained of the *only authorized Agent* for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, in this city,

G. L. SARTLETT, Agent,
No. 16 Broad Street, Boston.

August, 1, 1857 1y

**Portland to Boston.**

**Summer Arrangement.**

The Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. Geo. Knight, and the FOREST CITY, Capt. P. A. Price will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, at 7 o'clock, P. M., every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare in Cabin, $1,25
Fare on Deck, 1,00
Freight taken as usual.

Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are recommended to by taking this Line much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

L. BILLINGS Agent.

June 12, 1857 2tf

**Steamboat Notice.**

The Penobscot River Steamboats have commenced running between *Oldtown* and *Five Islands*, leaving Oldtown daily at 7 o'clock A. M. for Five Islands, and 2 o'clock P. M. for Fiscataquis. Leave Five Islands at 6 o'clock A. M. for Oldtown, arriving in season for passengers to take the 2 o'clock train of cars for Bangor.

Carriages will be in readiness to convey passengers to and from Matteawamkeag.

D. W. MOOR, Agent.

Oldtown, April 27, 1857

## C. C. K.

THE LUXURY AND PROFIT OF

**HONEY MAKING.**

☞ **Torrey's Bee Hive.**

THE subscriber, having purchased the right of making and selling *Darrel Patent Bee Hive* for the Counties of Penobscot, Lincoln and Sagadahoc, which has been received with so much favor, and taken the first premiums wherever exhibited, has introduced an improvement into the Bee Hive and is now prepared to issue the same in connection with the Davis Platform, and to sell rights to towns and individuals.

This Bee Hive, thus improved, is admitted by persons acquainted with the honey-making business to be superior to every thing yet invented for the purpose. It covers all the requisitions for the profitable maintenance of the apiary, by providing for ventilation at all seasons of the year—room for the exercise and feed of the bees—convenience for the removal of excrement, for the proper separation of the swarms, and generally for the health and comfort of the workers.

The boxes used in this Hive for storing honey, are the best adapted in the taste, for the market, holding from three to six pounds each.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred swarms of bees in exchange for bee hives and individual rights.

☞ For sale, fifty swarms of Bees, with the new Hives.

For Rights, individual rights, &c., address,

R. S. TORREY,
Fifth-street, Bangor.

feb18 d&w 1y

☞ **500 Agents Wanted**

**A Homestead for $10.**

**THIRD DIVIDEND.**

**$3,000,000** WORTH OF FARMS & BUILDING LOTS, in the Gold Region of Culpeper County, Va., to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only *ten Dollars* down, or fifteen dollars, one half down, the rest on the delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $5,000. These FARMS and LOTS are sold at cost to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 Lots are already sold, and a company of settlers, called the *Rappahannock Pioneer Association*, is now forming, and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

☞ Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command, and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $500 per acre.—*Unpurchasable tickets will be all cease to pass.*—WOOD CUTTERS, COOPERS, FARMERS, &c., are wanted; and

$2,250 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal allowances will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $300 a month. For full particulars, subscription agreement, &c., apply to

R. SAUDER,
Port Royal, Caroline County, Va.

oct25 4tw

DICKENS.—Atlantic Monthly received by
nov27 D. BUGBEE & CO.

## RAIL ROADS.

**Somerset and Ken. and Ken. and Portland RAILROADS.**

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT,*
COMMENCING DECEMBER 1, 1857.

Leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston at 9.00 A. M.

Leave Portland for Skowhegan at 1.00 P. M.

Leave Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston at 10.45 A. M.

Through Tickets are sold at the Eastern and Maine Depots for all stations on the road.

B. C. HYDE, Sup't.

Nov. 30, 1857.

**Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.**

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 30, current, the Passenger Train will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston at 7 A. M.—Freight Accommodation at 1.30 P. M.—Passenger Train will be due at Bangor, at 7 P. M. and Freight Accommodation at 11 A. M.

**Stage Connections.**

At Etna, Stages for Exeter and Stetson, each way daily.

At Newport, Stages for Dexter, Dover and Moosehead Lake, connect each way daily.

At Pittsfield, Stages for St. Albans, Hartland, Harmony and Cambridge, connect each way daily.

At Waterville, Stages for Norridgewock and Madison connect daily.

At Belgrade, Stages for New Sharon, Mercer, and Augusta, connect daily.

At Readfield, Stages for Farmington leave on arrival of cars from Bangor.

nov24'57 E. NOYES, Sup't.

**Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad Company.**

**Winter Arrangement.**

ON and after TUESDAY, December 1st, the Trains will leave as follows, until further notice.

Leave Bangor at 6 A.M., 12 M., and 4 P.M.
Leave Milford at 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 6 P.M.
Leave Oldtown at 8 A.M., 12 P.M. and 5 P.M.

N. H. SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 26, 1857 (Union)

More than twenty years experience

HAS SHOWN THE GREAT VALUE OF

**DR. MARSHALL'S SNUFF.**

*For Giddiness and Dizziness in the Head,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Whizzing & Buzzing Sensations in the Head,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For too great a flow of Blood to the Head,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Snuffing in the Nose and Itching Nostrils,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Bleeding at the Nose,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Stopping up of the Head and Nose,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Pain in the Forehead & region of the Eyes,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Watery Eyes, Sore and Weak Eyes,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For a Cold in the Head and Headache,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For Deafness and Ringing Sounds in the Ears,*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
*For all Catarrhal Affections*
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor druggists, and dealers in Medicine everywhere. cowdtawdw d7

**Nothing in the history of Medicine**

☞ *Has ever had such astonishing success as the CANKER BALSAM, a remedy for all the most daily occurrence of its curing cases of Canker that had baffled every other remedy.*

DR. PETTIT'S

**CANKER BALSAM!**

CURES—Canker in the Mouth.
CURES—Canker in the Throat.
CURES—Canker in the Stomach.
CURES—Canker in the Bowels.
CURES—NURSING SORE MOUTH.
CURES—Inflamed and Swelled Gums.
CURES—Hoarseness and Irritation of Throat.
CURES—Bronchial Affections.
CURES—Swelled Tonsils and Sore Throat.
CURES—Infants' Sore Mouths.
CURES—Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples.
CURES—CANKER in any and every form in which it afflicts the human race.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor druggists, and dealers in Medicine everywhere. cowdtawdw d7

**IMPORTANT LETTER**

**From Brunswick.**

*Mr. C. W. Atwell, Portland.*

DEAR SIR—For the last seven years I have been severely afflicted with sore eyes. During that time I have used every thing in the market, and to no effect for the better, until I obtained a box of DR. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, which I have used, and I now believe my eyes entirely cured. To all afflicted with any disease of the Eyes, I would cheerfully recommend the use of the AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

(Signed) OLIVER STORER.

DR. PETTIT'S

**American Eye Salve!**

CURES—Sore and Weak Eyes.
CURES—Inflamed Eyes!
CURES—Ulcerated Eye lids!
CURES—Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers!
CURES—Shaving Sores and Pimples!
CURES—Sore Lips, Cuts, Bruises, &c.
CURES—The PILES, applied externally!

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor druggists, and dealers in Medicine everywhere. cowdtawdw d7

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, Peterson's Graham's, Arthur's, and Bolton's Magazines, at A. BARTLETT'S.

**Thrice-Weekly Age, for 1857.**

We propose to issue the 21st volume of the Thrice-Weekly Age during the session of the coming Legislature.

To enable us to do this without a very great pecuniary loss it is absolutely necessary that our friends throughout the State, for whose gratification and benefit the publication is made, should aid in giving us a good list of subscribers.

The comparatively small number of Democratic members of the Legislature renders this service in our behalf doubly requisite this year, and we therefore confident that our friends will not fail to do what they can in procuring us a good list of subscribers.

☞ The terms will be $1, in advance, for the session. Postmasters, or others, who will forward us the names of ten subscribers and the $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ It is very desirable that the lists should be forwarded as early as the first of January.

ELLAS G. BRIDGE & CO.

## FAR WEST.

**Great Western Mail Route**

**Galena & Chicago U. R. R.**

**MAIN LINE.**

FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, AND DUNLEITH.—from *Central Depot*, foot of Lake Street, connecting at Dunleith with steamers for *St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi.*

*WALL STREET DEPOT.*

FULTON AND IOWA LINE—For Dixon Fulton and Central Iowa. Passengers for Iowa Nebraska, and Kansas, will find this the most expeditious route, it being an *All Rail Line* to the Mississippi and shorter by FIFTY MILES than any other line, connecting with the Great *Iowa Stage Co.*, for all points in Iowa and the West.

BELOIT and MADISON LINE—For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Central Wisconsin.

FOX RIVER VALLEY LINE—For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, and points north.

Two trains daily, Sundays excepted, for all the above points, making close connections with the Eastern Roads, and with packets on the Mississippi, north and south.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. HALL, Sup't.

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**Great Central Route.**

**From Bangor and Boston**

**Niagara Falls and Buffalo,**

FROM THENCE TO

*CHICAGO, ST LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND,*

And all points in the Great West.

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday, Wednesday, Thursday*, and *Friday* morning, and take the cars from Fitchburg, R. R. Station every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 7½ o'clk A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

Time from Boston to Buffalo.....24 hours.
Boston to Niagara Falls, 24 "
Buffalo to Chicago,.....24 "
Niagara Falls to Chicago, 24 "

The great facilities offered to the traveller give this route the preference over any other.

*The saving of distance and time*, and the extent of Air Line on the route, enables the passenger to *arrive in Chicago in advance of any other Line*, which together with the many objects of interest along the line, render it THE FAVORITE ROUTE with the Business Traveler, as well as the Tourist.

Those having THROUGH TICKETS on this route can stop at any point and resume their tickets at pleasure. For further information enquire of the Agents at Bangor.

EDWARDS & CO., Agents,
22 West Market Square,
Bangor.

## American & Foreign Patents.

**R. H. EDDY,**

**Solicitor of Patents,**

*(Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington under Act of 1837.)*

76 State Street, opposite Kilby-st.,

BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Research made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility, of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same.—Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that no other office of the kind around the City can be of professional service so abundantly. The immense practice of the subscriber, during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, managed the Patent Office, as solicitor for procuring patents.—Them were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had a quicker ear to the Patent Office, and there were those who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and acceptance. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of obtaining their applications in a form to secure for them as early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

[From the present Commissioner.]

"About 17 years ago, when I first have had the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as solicitor, for inventors, by equal zeal with the law, and the rules of practice of the office. I regard him among of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHARLES MASON,
Com'r of Patents.

Sept. 1, 1857.—3w d&w eow w.y.

## USE THE BEST.

THE Greatest External remedy in existence for the ills and injuries of Linument either man or beast, is *McLeckron's celebrated Liniment*. It is used and recommended by the greatest Horsemen in the Union, and by many enlightenment beings of the Medical Faculty. Its sale is unparalleled in the annals of medical history.

McEckron's Liniment — Selling in 4 oz. bottles for 25 cts; in 8 oz. bottles for 37 cts; and in quart bottles for only $1!

McEckron's Liniment — State Agents: J. Durgin & Co., Portland.

McEckron's Liniment — B. F. Bradbury & Co., Bangor.

McEckron's Liniment — Sold by all druggists.

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**For Sale or Exchange,**

**80** ACRES of Land in Medford, suitable for farming. A House and eleven acres of Land in Bradford.

The above will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for other property in or near the city. For terms, apply to

SAM'L A. GILMAN.

Sept. 15, 1857. d&w4m

**The Atlantic Monthly.**

NO. CIX received by
D. BUGBEE & CO.

**Straw Paper.**

JUST RECEIVED from New York, a small lot suitable for Market men! Low at
Best Market Square.

NEW LIFE.—Life of Aaron Burr, by Parton, rec'd by
R. F. DUREN.

## THE HATCH HOUSE,

**Main Street, Bangor, Maine.**

This House has been thoroughly repaired, refitted, and reformished throughout with New Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and is now open for the reception of company, under the charge of the subscriber.

It is a large, commodious, and well furnished House, situated on Main Street, near the centre of the city, and within a short distance of the Steamboat Wharves and the Depot of the P. & K. Railroad, to and from which Coaches are always in readiness to convey passengers.

Its numerous advantages to strangers, and particularly to those visiting the city on business or for pleasure, renders it one of the most desirable Houses in the city.

Connected with the House is a large and commodious Stable, in charge of competent and faithful hostlers.

By strict personal attention to the comfort of his guests, the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

NATHAN PERRY, Jr.

Bangor, Feb. 26, 1856

**OLDTOWN HOUSE**

**Oldtown, Maine,**

BY MRS. HARRIET STINSON.

The undersigned very respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has lately refitted and refurnished the *Oldtown House*, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor her with a call. Every attention will be bestowed upon guests and travelers, who are assured that for a brief or long stay, they will find their wants and comforts always cared for. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and all the luxuries of the season.

In connection with the above House is a large and well furnished hall, suitable for Dancing parties.

Connected with the House is one of the largest Stables in Oldtown; with the best accommodations for horses and teams, which is under the care of a faithful hostler.

Parties from Bangor, or other places, can be accommodated on reasonable terms, on giving a short notice. HARRIET STINSON.

Oldtown, July 4, 1857 tf

**The Mountain House,**

**CAMDEN,**

Has been refitted and opened for the accommodation of the Traveling Public and Boarders.

TERMS, $1.00 PER DAY.

The subscriber also offers the old stand and furniture for sale. W. FERNALD.

Camden, July 17, 1857

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**

**BOSTON.**

*Re-establishment of the old plan of management.*

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor, respectfully announces that he has resumed the *old plan* of management, as it existed before the recent alteration. Trial of the European system in *this Hotel*, proves that although the advantages are great, yet the plan is better adapted for the *smaller class* of hotels.

The accommodations and conveniences of the House are unsurpassed, and the recent improvements and alterations, for the comfort of guests, leave nothing to be desired.

Boston, Sept 18, 1857 3m vbp

**TREMONT MILLS.**

**Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Cocoas, Spices, &c.**

WHOLESALE—AND ALSO IN SMALL PACKAGES

E. E. DYER & CO.,

(Sign of the Chinaman grinding Coffee,)

*No. 8 Broad, near State Street.....Boston.*

Supply the best, finest and purest articles at the *lowest Cash prices*. Their Stock consists of

Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, All spices ground, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid, Cocoa or Prepared Dandelion Root, &c.

Having every facility for manufacturing and preparing those several articles named, the public may rely on having them pure and genuine, as they are put up carefully, and may our name and label, "TREMONT MILLS, E. E. DYER & CO." To give consumers some idea of our sales, we annex the following sale of prices:

5lb. Boston Teas, 1,00 | 4lbs. Mocha Coffee, 1,10
5lb. Gunpowder Tea, 1,00 | 9lbs. Java Coffee, 2,00
5lb. Young Hyson Tea, 1,00 | 2,50 lb. good Cocoa, 1,00

☞ The Spices are put up in 1 and 2 lb. tin cases, ready for family use, and are warranted to be strictly a pure article, and only need a trial to establish them in public favor.

SPANISH COFFEE.—We would call the attention of consumers of Spices to our *Spanish Coffee*, as an article which is highly esteemed, and gives the greatest satisfaction. It is prepared with particular care, and by a peculiar process roasted, one pound of this coffee, it is believed, is equal to 1½ lb. of any other.

DANDELION COFFEE.—This article is carefully prepared at our mills, and put up in packages having our trade mark and may be relied upon as the best and most approved mixture of dandelion and coffee.

TARAXACUM, or *Prepared Dandelion Root*. This article is prepared and roasted at our Mills, is retailed by Family Grocers generally in city and country, and bearing our trade mark, "*Chinaman grinding coffee*," may be relied upon as the *genuine article*. The proportion used is about one half the quantity of coffee. The price is 20 cents per pound, and it is warranted to be the same as that which has been sold for fifty cents a pound by druggists.

The medical properties of Dandelion are well known, and held in high estimation by all who use it. This being a preparation of the root, with all its medicinal virtues retained, can be mixed with coffee or not, as best suits the taste, and will be found cheap and economical as a family beverage, one pound of which being nearly equal to two pounds of coffee. It is prescribed by many eminent physicians, to invalids, children and aged persons, as a nutritious beverage, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious affections, &c.

☞ Be careful to observe that all our Taraxacum has our trade mark—"Chinaman Grinding Coffee"—as there are many imitations of our article called Taraxacum in the market.

☞ *To Grocers and Dealers* a liberal discount is made, enabling them to supply their customers at the same low rates.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.—Our object being to secure large sales at small profits, we offer inducements which cannot be afforded by those who do business on the credit system; and we confidently invite an examination of the quality of our stock, and our prices, as compared with those of any other dealers.

Boston, April 23, 1857 2tawdawly

**FOR SALE,**

One of the most beautiful situations in this part of the country.

The valuable Real Estate in Brewer (formerly owned and occupied by J. B. Hayes, Esq.,) 3-4 of a mile above the Penobscot Bridge, consisting of about twenty acres of choice land, commanding a view of nearly the whole city of Bangor; and comprising, in part, the site for Factories contemplated under a charter of the Legislature of Maine, on which land is a large and commodious dwelling-house, wood-shed, barn, carriage-house, good well of water, a large number of grafted apple and plum trees, of choice varities, part of which are in bearing.

*Terms*.—One half cash, on delivery of deed, the remaining one-half in three equal annual payments, with interest, secured by bond or notes, and mortgage on the premises. A perfect title given. For further particulars apply to

J. B. HAYES,
A. F. PERKINS, Bangor—J. T. HARDY or Dr. H. N. PAGE, Brewer.

nov17 eowtaw

SUBSCRIPTIONS to all Social Publications, rec'd by O. R. PATOUT.

## DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, or Liver Remedy.

☞ THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC Medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working wonders. It cures as if by magic, even the *first dose* in most cases, and a single bottle is almost sufficient to cure any kind of a common headache. It is the best Cathartic in the United States.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when the functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, all the bowels are at fault, and in consequence of one organ being diseased, one of the greatest blessings of life is lost. For one of the greatest blessings of life is lost. For practice of more than twenty years, this remedy was unknown to the public, and which is likely to be for many years, and now offered to the public, and which is likely to be for many years, and now offered to the public, and which is likely to be for many years, and now offered